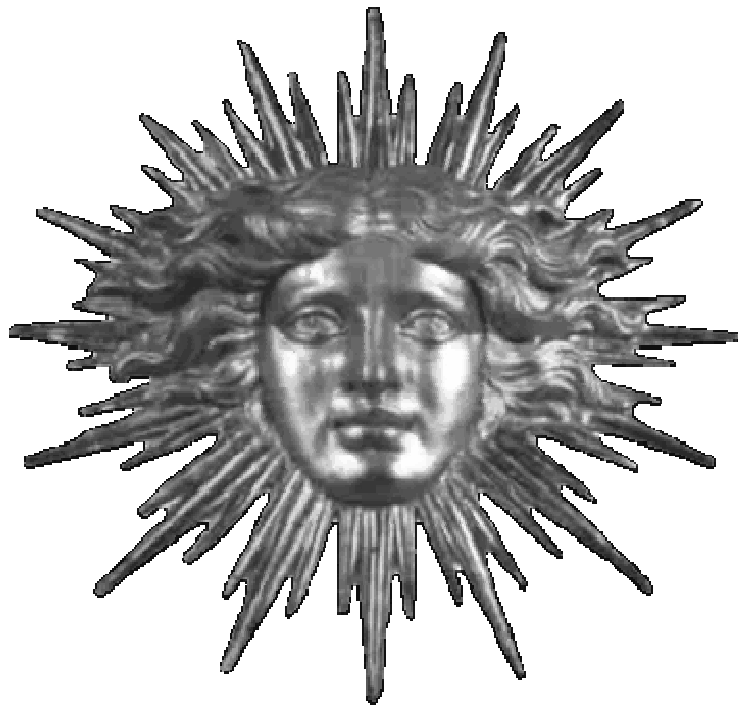


# **Absolutism & Constitutionalism in Eastern & Western Europe**

**Mckay Ch. 16-17**



**Name** \_\_\_\_\_ **Per.** \_\_

## Ch. 16 Absolutism and Constitutionalism in Western Europe

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1. Identify the powers of absolute rulers.

a. How does *absolutism* differ from *totalitarianism*?

2. In what ways did Henry IV and his chief minister, duke of Sully, consolidate absolute rule in France?

3. In what way does the French minister Richelieu symbolize absolutism?

a. What were his achievements?

4. Describe the successes and failures of Richelieu's successor, Mazarin.

Successes	Shortcomings

5. What effect did the fronde have on Louis XIV's dealings with the nobility?

6. Complete the following chart on Louis XIV.

Personal traits	Significant events and accomplishments of his reign

6. What were the mercantilist policies of the French minister Colbert?

7. Why did Louis XIV revoke the Edict of Nantes in 1685?

b. What effect did the revocation have on France?

8. What was the main theme of French classicism in art?

9. What was the impact of Louis XIV's wars on the French economy and French society?

10. What were the reasons for the fall of the Spanish Empire?

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11. How does *constitutionalism* differ from a democratic form of government?

b. How does *constitutionalism* differ from absolutism?

12. What were the attitudes and policies of James I that made him so unpopular with his subjects?

13. Who were the Puritans and why did they come into conflict with James I?

14. What were the immediate and long range causes of the English Civil War of 1642-49? Results?

<i>Immediate causes</i>	<i>Long range causes</i>	<i>Results</i>

15. Why did James II flee from England in 1688 & what happened to the kingship at this point?

16. Were the events of 1688-1689 a victory for English democracy? Explain.

17. Why is it said that Locke was the spokesman for the liberal English Revolution of 1689 and for representative government?

18. Describe the Dutch system of government. How was it different from that of other western European states?

19. What was unusual about the Dutch attitudes toward religious beliefs?

Key terms & individuals - identify and explain the significance of each of the following.

1. La Rochelle -

2. Richelieu's *generalites* -

3. Jean-Baptiste Colbert -

4. Versailles -

5. Moliere -

6. War of the Spanish Succession -
7. Canal des Deux Mers -
8. Protectorate -
9. Navigation Act -
10. administrative monarchy -
11. Fronde -
12. Bill of Rights -
13. Battle of Rocroi -
14. *stadholder* -
15. "ship money" -
16. *Second Treatise on Civil Government* -
17. Francois le Tellier, Marquis de Louvois -
18. French Academy -
19. Miguel de Cervantes -
20. joint-stock company -
21. sovereign -
22. totalitarianism -
23. absolutism -
24. mercantilism -
25. republicanism -
26. constitutionalism -
27. cabinet government -

- 28. French classicism -
- 29. quixotic -
- 30. commonwealth -
- 31. Cardinal Richelieu -
- 32. Louis XIV of France -
- 33. Versailles -
- 34. Racine -
- 35. Poussin -
- 36. Count-Duke of Olivares -
- 37. Dutch Estates General -
- 38. Peace of Utrecht -
- 39. Puritans -
- 40. Oliver Cromwell -
- 41. James II of England -
- 42. English Bill of Rights -
- 43. John Churchill -
- 44. Philip II of Spain -

Explain what each of these men believed about the placement of authority within a society.

Cardinal Richelieu -

James I of England -

Thomas Hobbes -

Louis XIV of France -

John Locke -

Sully -

Explain what the following events were and why they were important.

revocation of the Edict of Nantes -

Scottish revolt of 1640 -

War of the Spanish Succession -

English Civil War of 1642-1649 -

## Ch. 17 - Absolutism in Eastern Europe

### Page 565-575

1. What were the reasons for the re-emergence of serfdom in eastern Europe in the early modern period?
2. In western Europe the conflict between the king and vassals resulted in gains for the common man. Why did this not happen in eastern Europe?



3. Why would the reign of the Great Elector be regarded as the “most crucial constitutional struggle in Prussian history for hundreds of years?”
4. What did the Great Elector do to increase royal authority and who were the losers?
5. What was the Pragmatic Sanction and why were the Hungarian and Bohemian princes opposed to it?
6. What was the relationship between baroque architecture and European absolutism? Give examples.
7. How did the Mongols unify the eastern Slavs?

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8. What role did Ivan the Terrible play in the rise of absolutism?
9. What role did Peter the Great play in the rise of absolutism?

10. Describe why *baroque* art and architecture came about and give examples of how it was used.

Describe baroque art & architecture	Why it came about	Examples of how it was used

Define the following key concepts and terms.

Absolutism -

Prussian Junkers -

Hohenzollern -

Romanov -

boyar -

Habsburgs -

Mongols -

Pragmatic Sanction -

Identify and explain the significance of the following people.

Suleiman the Magnificent -

Frederick the Great -

Charles VI of Austria -

Frederick William the Great Elector -

Ivan the Terrible - (see review question #8)

Frederick William I -

Peter the Great - (see review question #9)

building of the Winter Palace of St. Petersburg -

siege of Vienna, 1683 -

War of the Austrian Succession -

Time of Troubles -

Battle of Poltava -